EXHIBIT G

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Docket No. 01-12257-PBS

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In re: Pharmaceutical Industry Wholesale Price Litigation

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARIANNE B. BOWLER
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
HELD ON JANUARY 27, 2005

APPEARANCES:

For County of Suffolk: Joanne Cicala, Esquire, Kirby, McInerney & Squire, 830 3rd. Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10022, (212) 371-6600.

For Defendants: Adil Mangi, Esquire, Patterson, Belknap, Webb & Tyler, LLP, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036-6710, (212) 336-2000.

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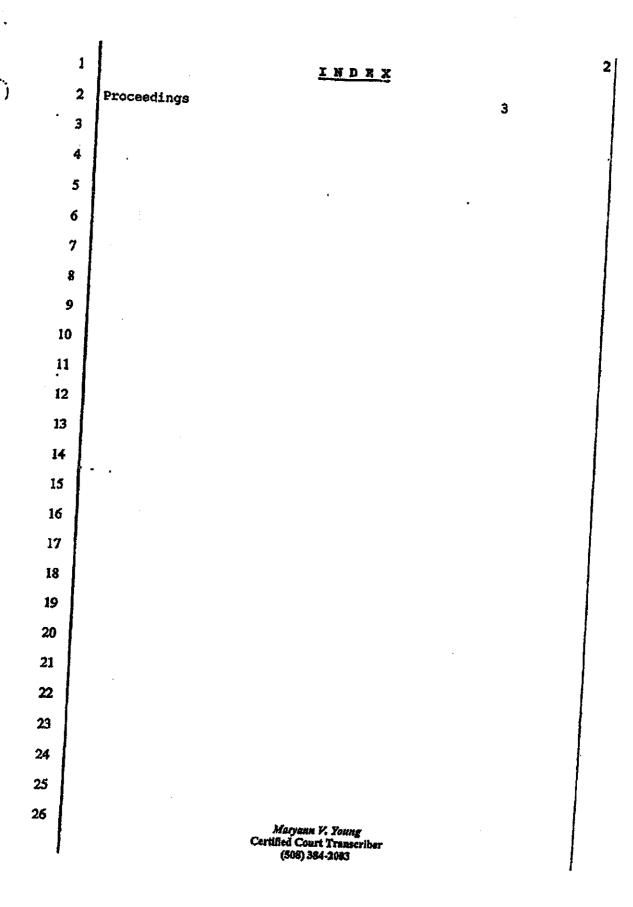
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1 BEOUREDINGS 2 THE CLERK: Today is Thursday, January 27, 2005. case of Citizens for Consumer Justice, et al v. Private 3 Laboratories, et al, Criminal Action No. 01-12257 will now be heard before this Court. Will counsel please identify 5 themselves for the record? б 7 MR. MANGI: Your Honor, Adil Mangi from Patterson, 8 Belknap, Webb & Tyler for defendants. I'll be arguing the motion to compel Health Net. 9 10 THE COURT: Thank you. 11 MS. CICALA: Good morning, your Honor. Joanne Cicala from Kirby McInerny & Squire, for plaintiff, the County of 12 Suffolk, here on the discovery motion. 13 14 MR. McGINTY: Good morning, your Honor. Kevin McGinty from Mintz Levin for Health Net, respondent to the 15 16 motion to compel. 17 MR. SELFRIDGE: Good morning, your Honor. Lance Selfridge from Lewis Brisbois Bisgard & Smith in Los Angeles 18 19 also here on behalf of Health Net. I understand that Mr. McGinty has a motion for pro hac vice admission for me. 20 21 THE COURT: Okay. And that motion will be allowed. 22 MR. SELFRIDGE: Thank you, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Has it been filed or are you just --24 MR. McGINTY: I have it here, your Honor, with the 25 filing fee as well. Maryann V. Young

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	THE COURT: Okay. Oh, we always want the money.
	2 MR. McGINTY: Yes. I've learned from said experience
	3 so, I will hand it up now.
	4 THE COURT: All right, that's fine.
	MR. SELVICH: Thank you, your Honor.
(THE COURT: You're welcome.
7	MR. CHRISTOFFERSON: Good morning, your Honor. Eric
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10	THE COURT: Thank you, very much.
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12	Notargiacomo from Hagens, Berman on behalf of the Class MDL
13	plaintiffs. I don't have any particular motion: I'm just here
14	in case there are questions that need to be answered.
15	THE COURT: Mr. DeMarco, do you want to be noted on-
16	the record.
17	MR. DeMARCO: And, your Honor, I am Michael DeMarco
18	as you know, and I'm here with my colleague Jim Muehlberger.
19	MR. MOEHLBERGER: Good morning, your Honor.
20	THE COURT: Good morning.
21	MR. DeMARCO: I'm with Kirckpatrick & Lockhart,
22	Nicholson Graham. And Jim is with Shook, Hardy & Bacon from
23	Kansas City and he represents Aventis, an interested party, the
24	defendant in the class action.
25	THE COURT: All right. Well, we'll take the two, the
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motions in the order in which they were filed. So the first 1 is docket entry number 1175, which is defendants' motion to 2 compel third party Health Net to produce with opposition. 3 4 MR. MANGI: Thank you, your Honor. As your Honor is aware, Judge Saris allowed the defendants to proceed with 5 discovery of a sample of health insurers in the industry. б Health Net is a key part of that industry sample. Primarily 7 because of their geographical reach, they operate on both 8 coasts, both coasts, but also because they have an internal Par 9 which renders them particularly of interest to defendants. 10 This motion is before your Honor on two specific issues. 11 12 First of all, Health Net has produced about half a box of documents. That came after about a year worth of 13 negotiation on the subpoena and the scope of production. 14 all of the documents that were produced were redacted. 15 fact, they were redacted of all terms that would be useful to 16 17 defendants in this case. All reimbursement methodologies were redacted. All dispensing fees or administration fees were 18 redacted. The same for financial terms, even the names of 19 20 contracting parties, - (inaudible #11:04:07) - were essentially shell contracts, worthless paper or templates. That's the 21 first and the primary issue for this motion. 22 23

The second is there were certain very limited documents that were identified by Health Net's witnesses at depositions as being central to this case. We sought their

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production after the deposition, and again these were very ì specific categories of documents, and Health Net has refused to 2 produce them without giving any reason for that refusal. 3 4 on the issue of redactions, Health Net's only reason for not producing these documents in their unredacted form, and again it's half a box so far, is that they have confidential information and Health Net's taken that position despite the fact that their protective order is in place. So what Health Net is seeking here is unique status in this litigation. the other health plans that are part of the industry sample have produced their documents in unredacted form providing all of this information, the methodology, the dispensing fees, and so on, the defendants seek. Health Net claims that they should be given unique status and allowed to keep their information confidential and that the protective order is not sufficient.

Now, I will point out that Judge Saris in CMO 10 already made a ruling on the issue of redaction and said in that order, which is appended to our the papers, the redaction should only be allowed on the grounds of privilege. Now, that order was by its terms addressed to parties, but the logic is equally applicable here, given that the same protective orders protect the interest of third parties as parties. Now, Health Net in their papers have made a lot of human cry about the relevance of these methodologies. We've discussed that with them on numerous occasions. We've even sent them letters, many

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letters, expressing why the information is relevant, but I'11 1 address it here very briefly by giving just a few examples. As your Honor is aware, the plaintiff's in the MDL, are now focused on a theory performed by the expert Dr. Hartman which pertains to the expectations of pairs alleging a common expectation of cost classes of trade. The only way the defendants can test that theory is by reference to the methodologies that are actually being used. If they're different methodologies, different classes of trade or even different entities within classes of trade, defeats those common expectations. Similarly, another issue that's going to be critical to the merits is the defendant's position that these contracts have to be looked at on an overall basis. You have to look at the bundle of services that are being provided and the bundle of payments that's being given. compare the bundle if you don't know what the terms are. You can't compare methodology and dispensing fee and see their interrelationship of all the terms, if you don't know what any of those terms are. And there are numerous other factors that show the relevance of this. As your Honor's aware, we've put in experts' submissions that have scattered thoughts showing different reimbursements for different drugs. Health Net has testified about different methodologies they use. Fee schedules, for example, you can only assess them if you know what they're based on. So that information is simply central

to our claims.

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Now, the only law that Health Net has cited for their

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position which we consider unique is the Vitamins case from the Southern District of Ohio, but as we point out in our reply

papers that that case has no application here. The court there 5

expressed concern over confidentiality, but that was because б

the party there that was seeking the discovery was a direct 7

competitor of the party that was making production. Here, 8

9 there is no such relationship between the defendant

manufacturers and Health Net. Moreover, the issue of 10 11

confidentiality was not dispositive in the Vitamins case. 12

court expressly said so, and in fact, invited the party to 13

reserve the subpoena. They didn't rule on the subpoena in 14

Vitamins because it was premature. There were motions to 15

dismiss pending. The court said if you win the motion to

. 16 dismiss, the issue goes away, so let's wait and see what

happens there. So again, they're seeking entirely unique

18 status here.

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Secondly, that issue of redactions also feeds into claims data. We've sought claims data from Health Net as we had from numerous insurers. We've already used a lot of that claims data, and with all health insurers, we've offered to pay for it. Health Net here raises a few additional arguments which we submit are just red herrings. They raise the HIPA statute. There is a precise HIPA regulation on point that

allows disclosure where there's a subpoena and a HIPA 1 compliant protective order in place. The defendant's haven't 2 even stood on that. We've said okay, you can redact or rather 3 you can replace patient identifying information with dummy numbers as long as they're consistent so we can carry out our 5 analysis. So we don't care what the names of the individual 6 patients are. We just want to be able to relate them to the 7 claims so we can study what was paid in relation to specific --8 9 THE COURT: What's wrong with doing that, counsel? 10 MR. McGINTY: In fact, your Honor, if it is possible to run some kind of algorithm as they suggest that would 11 cramble the patient identifiable information, I expect that J . going to be a problem. As counsel indicated, the problem really comes with embedded in claims data is the 14 15 confidential busines aformation concerning ue of reimbursement terms. 1 TRY: Okay, so the-ear, the only * id on 19 ims data is that Hellich Net, in two litters that are before 20 is on have already agreed that the scrambled algorithm saich we've used with other insurers already and it works fine, 44 will satisfy all of their patient confidentiality concerns, so 22 that issue we submit is straightforward. 23 Mov, the other aspect of this motion pertains to documents identified at deposition. After the depositions, we 25 Maryann V. Young Certified Court Transcriber

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sent a letter to Health Net on October 15, 2004 identifying 1 the specific documents that the witnesses talked about. These 2 again are very specific. Some of them are as a simple as 3 missing pages with bates numbers to be provided. Somehow, they 4 dropped out of the production. Please give them to us, have 5 nothing in response despite numerous letters. Some of them are 6 slightly more substantive. For example, in narrowing our production, and as I mentioned, Health Net's only produced half 8 a box because we narrowed it so extensively. We only sought representative samples of contracts rather than all contracts. We told Health Net that we would test the representative nature of the sample at depositions in relation to, for example, the retail pharmacy contracts between Health Net or the internal PBM and the pharmacies. Health Net gave us one 2004 template contending it was representative of all their contracts since 1991. Other health plans, some have produced five, some have produced five boxes. One is rarely going to do. We asked the witness at deposition is this representative? He said, no, it's not. Now, their contracts are again very specific. There's a mail order contract that was referenced. We asked for it. They mentioned the production of documents in a related AWP litigation, already produced. We asked for those. THE COURT: Just one second. Mr. Keefe, did you lose something?

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MR. KEEFE: I think I misplaced a hat somewhere, your

ł Honor. 2 THE COURT: What's it look like? 3 MR. KEEFE: It's just a black hat. 4 THE COURT: If we find it, we'll know who it belongs 5 to. 6 MR. KEEFE: Your Honor, in my condition, I need it. It must be out in the hall. Thank you, Judge. 7 8 MR. MANGI: So as I was saying your Honor, these are very specific documents that we've asked for. There's no 9 burden issue, but yet, Health Net has refused to produce them 10 and has provided no reason for their refusal to do so. 11 specific additional issues raised in Health Net's papers but 12 I'll address them if counsel raises them today. 13 14 Thank you, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: All right. Your brother makes it sound 16 very simple. 17 MR. McGINTY: It always is at first look. One thing that counsel for the defendants I think has omitted to discuss 18 is the significant threshold issue about whether this Court 19 even has jurisdiction over this particular subpoena. As noted 20 in the papers, admitted by the defendants, there is a conflict 21 between various courts as to the scope of 28 U.S.C. Section 22 1407 and whether or not that empowers this court as the 23 transferee court in an MBL proceeding to consider manners' 24 concerning the enforcement of a subpoena under Rule 45. It's 25 Maryaun V. Young Certified Court Transcriber (508) 384-2003

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1 undisputed that Rule 45 says that motions for enforcement or motions to quash any motion concerning the scope of a Rule 45 2 subpoena, that the power there is best to be heard by the court 3 that issued the subpoena, in this case, the court in 4 California, and what the defendants argues is that Section 1407 5 by virtue of its consolidation procedures gives this court 6 power that essentially trumps Rule 45, and they cite a couple 7 of cases for that proposition. We cite the Visics (ph) case, 8 which says that Rule 45 controls, and we submit to you that the 9 10 case that we cite is probably better authority because it comports with sound statutory construction principles. The provision at issue in Section 1407 is this, there is a portion of that statute which says that the judge or judges to whom MDL actions are assigned, may assign the powers of the district judge in any district for the purpose of conducting pretrial depositions in such coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings. Now, that's very clean language. It only refers to depositions. That's the only discovery matter specifically, you know, assigned to the transferee court, and the most basic cannon of statutory construction says that you read a statute the way it's written. Congress is presumed to know the meaning of the, of the terms of the statute. It, it's not a stretch to say that Congress knows what the term deposition means. Congress is responsible for the content of Rules of Civil Procedure, so they're presumed to know what ---

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1 THE COURT: And a lot of other things. 2 MR. McGINTY: But they presume to know what Rule 45 3 says. 4 THE COURT: Including the fact that we don't get a 5 raise. 6 MR. McGINTY: That too, unfortunately. The mission to refer to matters of, in depositions can only be taken to be 7 purposeful, and, and the way that the authority say about the 8 defendants gets around that is they appeal to some general 9 policy argument concerning the nature of a 1407 proceeding 10 saying well, it says that coordinated or consolidated pretrial 11 12 proceedings shall be conducted by a judge or judge to whom such 13 actions are assigned. Gee, you know, that's if there's a 14 policy for them to get everything, but if that's true, why have 15 the separate reference to depositions at all. If that consolidation language is good enough to give this Court 16 17 control over Rule 45 matters, you wouldn't need to refer to depositions at all. So the question is why--18 19 THE COURT: Well, does it not refer to depositions that can be going on in another district where disputes arise? 20 21 MR. McGINTY: That's, I think that's the purpose, your Honor, is that Rule 30 of the Rules of Civil Procedure has 22 very specific provisions referenced in the Visics' case, 23 30(B)(4). It says that any time during a deposition on motion 24 of a party or of the deponent and upon a showing of, you know, 25 Maryann V. Young

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that the examination is being conducted in bad faith, et 1 cetera, et cetera, et cetera, the court in which the action is 2 pending or the court in the district where the deposition is 3 being taken may order the officer conducting the examination to cease forthwith or may limit the scope or manner or whatever. 5 What this essentially says is that depositions being a special 6 case where stuff happens, if you need to suspend and get a ruling, Section 1407 says you go to the transferee court. 8 That's the purpose of having a specific reference to 9 depositions in Section 1407. Otherwise, there's no reference 10 to any other kind of discovery, Rule 45 should control, and as 11 a third party, not a party to the case, Health Net is the third 12 party stranger to this case, resident out in California 13 producing documents in site two within California should be 14 15 subject to the jurisdiction of the California court. And it makes sense for a number of reasons, in particular, for issues 16 17 that had been raised in this motion although I think have 18 been--19 THE COURT: Well, it makes no sense in terms of the fact that the judge in California knows absolutely nothing 20 21 about the case. 22 MR. McGINTY: Well, I think that's the, that's the-23 THE COURT: Particularly in a complex case. 24 MR. McGINTY: Well, that's always going to be the 25 case, your Honor. I mean cases can be incredibly complex

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without being an MDL proceeding, yet Rule 45 nonetheless gives the local court the authority to determine the propriety of the discovery that's being sought.

THE COURT: Okay, I'll hear from your brother just on this issue of jurisdiction.

MR. MANGI: Your Honor, I admire my learned friend's efforts to create an issue on the jurisdictional point, but it's one that doesn't exist. The case law is discussed extensively in our reply papers, and I'm happy to hand up the pages if your Honor would like them. There are numerous cases that address this precise issue. It's come up many times and all of them uniformly hold that the MDL court has jurisdiction, and, in fact, exclusive jurisdiction over these matters. What's more, they go into the logic for that as your Honor just pointed out, judicial economy demands that the judge most familiar with the litigation hear these disputes. The district for example pointed to that precise factor in the Boise case. Similarly, the, Poe case in the District of DC said it would make no sense if depositions were heard in one place, documents in another. All these cases, and there are plenty more, there's Factor A from the Northern District of Illinois, Sunrise Securities from the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Dupont Plaza from Puerto Rico, even Wright & Miller have spoken to this point. All of them uniformly stand--

THE COURT: Dupont Plaza is a First Circuit Case, so

1 yes. 2 MR. MANGI: -- that the MDL court has jurisdiction. Now, the Visics case that, that my learned friend relies on, 3 that court explicitly distinguished this situation. They 5 applied their ruling only to cases where the docket, where the subpoens was for documents only. They expressly distinguished б 7 cases where the subpoena was for documents and a deposition, which is what we have here. So <u>Visics</u>, even in its own terms 8 doesn't apply and what's more, Visics was expressly rejected in 9 Poe, which is the leading case and it's never been cited again. 10 So we would suggest that the weight of the authority on this 11 12 issue and the weight of, of shear logic is, is simple. 13 THE COURT: Do you have a copy of the reply brief--14 MR. MANGI: Yes, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: -- if it's handy. I have it. 16 MR. MANGI: I have a, a highlighted copy that I'm happy to hand up if your Honor would, would ignore the 17 18 highlighting. 19 THE COURT: I'm colored blind. Just one point. I remember looking at it, but there was one point that I wanted 20 21 to--. 22 All right, well, let's move on to the substantive 23 portion of it. 24 MR. McGINTY: I'd like to focus now on the, the portion of the, of the request that seeks confidential 25 Maryann V. Young Certified Court Transcriber (508) 384-2003

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competitive business information, namely, specific reimbursement terms, and I'd like to, to I think clarify some things that, that perhaps might not have been addressed in, in the defendants' presentation. First of all, it's fair in a point to say that the defendants are entitled to, to learn about methodologies. A methodology would be to say, do you reimburse someone on a captitated basis? In other words, you give them X dollars per member. Do you reimburse them based on some Mac type schedule where you have a separate, you have price list for the drugs? Do you reimburse them on a formula that says AWP minus a stated percentage plus a dispensing fee? That's methodology, that's what they're, that's what they're, they're certainly entitled to get is methodology. What Health Net is talking about is the actual price. It matters competitively for Health Net that there is a difference, a competitive difference between them and other, other plans with whom they compete, whether it's just to, to use number randomly, whether it's AWP minus 12.5% versus AWP minus 13% or 15% or whatever. What we're saying is they can find, we can, they're entitled to find and we've given them the information which shows to them that it is in these exemplar contracts AWP, AWP minus a percent. We just don't tell them what the percentage is, and that's what we think is entitled to be protected here. It's not clear to us why that precise percentage is needed to be disclosed. What is clear is that it

is going to be a competitive disadvantage for Health Net, 1 2 that, you know, Health Net believes that it does a good deal striking, good job striking competitive deals and what is a 3 great competitive realm. In fact, the defendants in their own 4 tutorial to this Court on these issues says these are complex 5 negotiations between multiple entities. There's 6 competitiveness at each level of the chain and Health Net is 7 able to price its services to its clients because it negotiates 8 these deals and it potentially loses that advantage if other 9 people know what they're able to extract from the providers 10 11 with whom they contract. 12 THE COURT: Well, there is a protective order here. 13 MR. McGINTY: Well, it's, the protective order is certainly there, but I think it's at best an imperfect 14 protection, certainly one that has to get a third party 15 stranger to this dispute. Plus, I know that at one of the 16 tutorials, notwithstanding the existence of this protective 17 order, it's my understanding that the reimbursement rate that 18 Express Scripts uses to pay to CVS was actually disclosed in 19 open court, and there's no, there's no dispute that there's a likelihood that this sort of information can come out at trial, notwithstanding the protective order. So, while the--

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THE COURT: Well, that's an issue for trial down the road, that's--

MR. McGINTY: But that's, I guess the question is

that assuming that it is, it is, it is possible for the 1 purposes of allowing the defense to mount an adequate defense 2 to give them methodology without giving them precise pricing, 3 why expose Health Net to the competitive risk, and, all we're 4 saying is there needs to be an appropriate balancing here. 5 Parenthetically, your Honor, you know, the only reason we're here is to strike this balance. There's the--7 8 THE COURT: Well, are you proposing an alternative of 9 what you're willing to produce? 10 MR. McGINTY: Well, first of all, as a, the point I think I was about to make was that with respect to the 11 documents that that they asked for after the deposition that 12 have not been produced, the only reason they have not been 13 produced is that until these issues are resolved, there's no 14 purpose in producing them, so that certainly if, if they are 15 resolved, we'll hand them over at that point. But I think your 16 Honor, that our argument is, is that what we've given which 17 shows them the methodology but not the precise pricing is 18 giving them what they need and this is an appropriate 19 disclosure. They have the methodology. They say that's what 20 they're entitled to. We're not sure why there should be 21 anything more produced on that point, and I think that the 22, Vitamins case is, is not distinguishable on the grounds that 23 counsel presents. Yes, the posture of the case was that it was 24

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early in the case while motion to dismiss was pending, but what

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was going on there is what should go on whenever there is this 1 type of discovery dispute. It's a balance, and in that posture 2 of the case, the court is saying the need for it at this stage 3 is low. The risk is considerable to the producing third party, we're going to exercise our discretion to strike that balance 5 now against the production of the documents, reserving frankly 6 the question about what, how the balance would be struck later 7 on in the case, but certainly the principle holds. And, I 8 9 think where we come out on this is that defendants haven't offered a compelling argument why the balance should be struck 10 here to require us to to disclose information which is going to 11 12 put us--. I3 THE COURT: It, it may not be compelling to you-14 MR. McGINTY: -- at this stage. 15 THE COURT: -- but I'm inclined to think it's compelling to me at this point. But, anything else? 16 17 MR. McGINTY: I mean, the other, I think one other 18

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MR. McGINTY: I mean, the other, I think one other point just to address the issue about why it should be important to get the precise pricing is the notion that things are going to, you know, things change over time and, of course, contracts are set for a fixed term. And during a contract term, it's always going to be AWP minus whatever percentage it is that these contracts are not indexed. Certainly if they want to see earlier versions of contracts, we can show them that the methodology was used and maybe even tell them that,

about the magnitude of any changes in the discount that was used over time, but the precise pricing isn't going to be 2 3 necessary to address that point. THE COURT: Two minutes--5 MR. MANGI: Your Honor--6 THE COURT: -- on why you need the precise pricing. 7 MR. MANGI: Absolutely. Your Honor, the fact that AWP maybe used in some of Health Net's contracts doesn't give 8 و` defendants any information that's not available in the public domain. Some insurers use AWP for some of their contracts, as 10 does Health Net. Health Net also uses other methodologies, 11 such as capitation in some cases. But, the key parts, and I'll 12 try not to repeat myself, is that one can only carry out useful 13 analysis using the actual numbers, and I'll take just one 14 example leaving aside the four I discussed, and go back to the 15 bundling point. These contracts are competitive bargains in 16 the marketplace. I completely agree with my brother on that, 17 but the only way you can assess that is by looking at the 18 terms. If for example there's a lower amount being paid in 19 reimbursement, there'll be a higher amount being in the 20 21 dispensing fee. There'll be other terms of the contract that may come in and be relevant, the financial terms that'll modify 22 those accounts, the expectation theory. There's no way to counter that unless you know the exact terms. If I know that they use AWP in some contracts, that doesn't tell me anything

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about whether Dr. Hartman's expectation is valid or not. 1 There's simply no way if you look at even at the tutorial, 2 which is public. Defendants use some scatter clause showing 3 claims data and precise reimbursement points. You can't make 4 . 2 those points with only methodologies. б The only other point, your Honor, that I'll make 7 briefly is in terms of the other documents. As your Honor 8 knows, this subpoens was issued in, in November of, of 2000. These additional documents that were sought after subpoens, 9 10 most of them were nothing new. They were stuff we'd asked for originally. The witness just testified about them. So I would 11 request that if your Honor is inclined to grant these motions, 12 your Honor also provide a specific timeframe as we requested in 13 our proposed order so we can get all of these documents 14 together in time for summary judgment. 15 16 Thank you, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: All right, I'll move on. 18 MR. MCGINTY: I'm, I'm sorry. 19 THE COURT: Just seconds. Do you want a quick 20 response or--21 MR. McGINTY: Actually, one, one point which I think is not a matter of great dispute but I did at least want to, to 22 23 raise here is that we had, we had raised in our papers the notion that, that some of what they're seeking with respect to 24 claims data is very expensive to try to recover because it's 25 Maryann V. Young

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archived, and it's my understanding the defendants have 1 2 conceded that they would be obligated to pay for that. We think that any order requiring the production of that data 3 should provide the defendants will bear the reasonable cost of 4 recovering the archived data. 5 б MR. MANGI: Your Honor, we stated we'd pay for it 7 before we even asked for it. 8 THE COURT: All right. All right, moving on to your 9 motion. I'11--10 MS. CICALA: Thank you, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: I'll hear the argument on both motions, take a brief recess, and then give you a ruling from the bench. 12 13 MS. CICALA: Thank you, your Honor. Just a point of clarification. Suffolk County had filed a second motion to 14 15 compel against Schering-Plough. We served that on defendants on January 20th. They responded on the 25th. It was not 16 regrettably filed with the court until yesterday. I don't know 17 if your Honor is expecting to hear argument on that today. I am 18 prepared to proceed if you would like. I can't speak for 19 20 defense counsel on that, but I'll leave it to your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Well no, because I don't have it. This 22 docket was just, the docket that I had yesterday, didn't have 23 it on it. This docket was just printed out this morning and--24 MS. CICALA: It concerns a narrow issue of, regarding production of sharing documents related to their Texas 25 Maryann V. Young Certified Court Transcriber (508) 384-2803

1 litigation. 2 THE COURT: For the record, for the record it's docket entry number 1300. 3 4 MS. CICALA: Thank you. 5 THE COURT: Well, we'll see. I mean, if your brother is prepared to address it as well. б 7 MR. McGINTY: Your Honor, we are prepared to address it if you'd like to hear the motion. 8 9 THE COURT: Well, then we might as well. 10 MS. CICALA: Thank you, your Honor. Should we do them one at a time, however? 11 12 THE COURT: Please. 13 MS. CICALA: Okay. The first motion filed by Suffolk concerns the form of the discovery being produced to it by 14 15 Schering-Plough. And specifically, Suffolk seeks Schering's compliance with that part of CMO 10 that directs any of the 16 parties to produce any documents available in electronic 17 format, shall be so provided in that format. Suffolk began 18 it's review of Schering documents in Boston a couple of months 19 20 ago, and in the course of that review, confirmed that those same documents it was reviewing in hard copy were available 21 electronically. However, Schering refused to produce them to 22 us electronically on the basis that the liaison counsel and the 23 MDL had negotiated with Schering that the documents would be 24 produced in hard copy. We were not privy to those discussions 25 Maryann V. Young Certified Court Transcriber (508) 384-2003

and did not elect to receive documents in hard copy. For most of these, our preference is to receive them electronically, and 2 we would like to be able to do that. 3 4 THE COURT: Well, if they're available in hard, in electronic form, why can't they have it that way? 5 6 MR. CHRISTOFFERSON: Thank you, your Honor. the answer to this question lies in Case Management Order No. 7 9, which preceded Case Management Order No. 10. It, it is true 8 as counsel for Suffolk has suggested, that Schering had 9 hundreds of thousands of documents, responsive paper documents 10 scanned into electronic format at a cost of nearly \$300,000 to 11 Schering. Case Management Order No. 9 requires liaison counsel 12 to coordinate discovery for plaintiffs from cases that were 13 brought by government entities, including Suffolk. Schering 14 offered to provide those responsive documents to lead 15 plaintiffs in electronic format if they would agree to share in 16 the cost. The lead plaintiffs declined that offer and 17 requested that we produce those documents in paper form, which 18 we did. Case Management Order No. 9 also requires defendants, 19 Schering, to make available to Suffolk those documents that 20 were made available to the lead plaintiffs to the extent that 21 those documents relate to drugs identified in Suffolk's 22 complaint. Schering made available those documents to Suffolk. 23 Suffolk has reviewed those documents and those were documents 24 25 that were related to Suffolk's complaint, the drug identified

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in Suffolk's complaint. Suffolk has reviewed the documents 1 and, contrary to their assertions, under the Case Management 2 Orders, Schering is not required to make additional and separately negotiated productions to Suffolk. Notwithstanding the reliance on Case Management Order No. 10, Case Management Order No. 10 did not supplant or revise the language regarding discovery coordination in Case Management Order No. 9. whole point of this Case Management Order is to avoid unnecessary and duplicative discovery requests and negotiations and the associated costs. Suffolk now apparently wants to substitute themselves into the position of lead plaintiffs, but that's not a decision that either Schering or Suffolk can make. Schering has made the documents available to Suffolk. Suffolk has reviewed those documents, and nothing more is required of Schering.

THE COURT: I'm inclined to agree.

MS. CICALA: Your Honor, I, I don't, I, I'm unsure what my brother refers to when he refers to us being lead plaintiffs. I mean, Suffolk has an independent case. It's not part of the class case. It was not consulted so, first of all, I don't understand why Suffolk should be bound--

THE COURT: But I think everybody has to play by the same rules here. I mean, the idea is to keep the cost down.

MS. CICALA: Absolutely agreed, your Honor. Had Suffolk the opportunity, had liaison counsel in any way

consulted with Suffolk before making a unilateral decision 1 2 with regard to how it sought to collect the sharing materials, then I would not be standing before you. But regrettably, and 3 we have a motion that continues to be subjudice on this issues, 4 regrettably, Suffolk was not privy, was not included in any of 5 those discussions. Then perhaps the issue should be-б 7 THE COURT: Well I think your issue--8 MS. CICALA: -- addressed between--9 THE COURT: -- is with liaison counsel. 10 MS. CICALA: So it would seem, your Honor. 11 say one more thing though. However, on the issue of cost and efficiency, I cannot understand how there is any excessive cost 12 or inefficiency in Schering delivering to us electronically 13 that which is available electronically. The, there's no, we're 14 talking about a punch, you know, a click of a button, a copying 15 of a CD, as opposed to copying papers and transmitting boxes 16 which is certainly under any scenario, far less efficient. 17 18 THE COURT: Well, it sets a precedent. That's the 19 only problem. 20 MS. CICALA: I'm afraid that the precedent that may be set here, however, your Honor, is that Suffolk County and my 21 22 other clients, frankly, I also represent the City of New York 23 and the counties of Rockland, Westchester, Onijaga (ph), and numerous other counties who are about to join in this 24 25 litigation who have separately retained us, that each of these Maryann V. Young Certified Court Transcriber

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important governmental entities, the City of New York, for 1 example is one of the largest Medicaid payers in this country, 2 shall be prejudiced by the fact that liaison counsel in this 3 4 matter has not conducted itself as liaison counsel. I'm sorry to have to say this, should be conducting itself, i.e., 5 coordinating with those parties for whom has been charged to 6 coordinate. Now, if the issue is that I need to address that 7 more strenuously with liaison counsel and this Court, then that will be our route. THE COURT: All right, briefly. MR. CHRISTOFFERSON: Your Honor, just briefly, if I, if I may. I think the bad precedent that may be set here is precedent that is, that is negative towards the defendants because Schering spent over, nearly \$300,000 preparing these trial preparation materials. There's a large amount of sum cost that have gone into that process and if now simply just by asking and not following the Case Management Orders the other countles and other plaintiffs are allowed access to those documents, it is a windfall for them and a loss to Schering. THE COURT: All right, COUNSEL: Your Honor-THE COURT: -- now I'll hear you on the other. COUNSEL: -- if I could just briefly as counsel for liaison counsel just speak to what's been said. I, I do take offense to the fact the statement that limison counsel has not

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conducted themselves in a manner which is appropriate for 1 liaison counsel to conduct themselves. At the time, I haven't 2 been privy to all of the negotiations with respect to Schering-3 Plough, but when we negotiated with Schering-Plough, we did so 4 in what we thought was the most efficient manner. There are 5 plaintiffs who came in, you know, either during or after those negotiations took place. We were not purporting to negotiate on behalf of absent plaintiffs who come in afterwards. not clear to me that Suffolk even had document requests pending at the time that that negotiation was had. And let me just tell you about where we ended up with respect to Schering's documents and the reason we did what we did. Schering indicated the volume of documentation that they had available in paper. We knew from our investigation of the case and from experience that a lot of that paper was going to be useless to us, and turning that into electronic format would be even more useless. It would be a waste of time and money for all involved. So our approach to this entire thing is when they tell us we have 600 boxes available in a warehouse down in New Jersey, we send a team of lawyers to go down there and cull through that 600 boxes and pick out however many boxes, a subset of those boxes that are relevant to the case, and we had those documents copied in paper format and sent to our offices and had them distributed widely amongst the co-lead counsel who are working on our case, and analyzed and are not in one

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specific format or place that are able, you know, they're sharing 600, what, what have you. That's how we've tried to cut things back. We didn't think it made sense to wholesale copy things. Believe me, I was in one of those warehouses for two to three days, and there was a lot of stuff that no one wants; and it didn't make sense to do it any other way.

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THE COURT: All right. Do you want to be heard on 1300?

MS. CICALA: Yes, thank you, your Honor. Suffolk's second motion concerns a document request it served on Schering-Plough seeking production of all documents and materials, including deposition transcripts and so forth, that Schering produced to the State of Texas in its litigation with the State of Texas. Schering's objection to our request is that the production, well, initially Schering said that there were not documents in there that concerned Schering, and now they have acknowledged that there are documents within the Texas production that involved Schering or were Schering produced documents, but Schering says it would be burdensome for them to go through the Texas production to identify the Schering documents. I think I can solve that problem. a relationship with the Texas attorney general who's cooperating with the City of New York and the County of Suffolk and all of my other clients. They will provide us access to the documents. We will do Schering's work for it. It needn't

be bothered in the slightest with this production. Schering 1 2 has produced to Suffolk here. They've acknowledged that they should be. The production has not been confined to Claritin. 3 We have received from Schering the documents that it produced 4 to the House Energy Committee. So they have produced a broader 5 б production here, so there can be no reasonable objection to us receiving that which they produced to Texas, particularly where 7 we're willing to do the work, and of course include them in 8 9 whatever we receive from Texas so that there's nothing inappropriate and that we don't go into warrant witnesses, so, 10 so for example. 11 12 THE COURT: Do you need a special agreement in place 13 to do this, or? 14 MS. CICALA: With Texas? 15 THE COURT: Yes. 16 MS. CICALA: To the extent we need to be singed on to 17 the Texas protective order, the Texas AG has agreed that we, that they will facilitate that process for us. We've asked 18 19 Schering to not object to our signing on to the Texas 20 protective order. I would certainly include Schering in all my communications with the Texas AG with regard to these documents 21 and copy them on any documents I receive from the Texas AG. 22 This needn't burden Schering in the slightest. 23 24 THE COURT: Problem with it? 25 MR. CHRISTOFFERSON: Yes, your Honor. Thank you. I, Maryann V. Young Certified Court Transcriber (508) 384-2003

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THE COURT: Too good to be true.

MR. CHRISTOFFERSON: Your Honor, I'm not sure if you'd like a copy, I brought extra copies of opposition if you'd like me to hand them up to you, or you'd rather it-

THE COURT: No, just argue it to me.

MR. CHRISTOFFERSON: Okay. Respectfully, your Honor, I think that counsel for Suffolk is missing the point here. It is true that pursuant to discovery requests in this litigation, Schering has made available to the lead plaintiffs in this case relevant documents from this Texas litigation. That entire case though concerns generic products, including products manufactured and marketed by Warrick. There were no claims in that case that Schering did anything wrong with respect to any of its drugs. The discovery produced by Schering and Warrick in that case overwhelmingly related to Warrick and Warrick products, and there was lots of discovery in that case, nearly 400,000 pages worth. Although Ropes & Gray did not represent Schering and Warrick in that action, local counsel, who has submitted a declaration in support of our opposition, informs us that there might have been some minimal amount of documents produced in that production that did not relate exclusively to Warrick or Warrick related products, and that may have had some bearing on Schering. Judge Saris, however, has issued a stay on discovery by Suffolk into claims, its claims against

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So, all the documents produced in the Texas Warrick. litigation, except for some minimal amount, relate to claims into which discovery is stayed. The only remaining question would be whether these minimal needles in a giant haystack of documents are even relevant to Schering, to Suffolk's claims against Schering. We don't know the answer to that and could not know the answer to that without ourselves reviewing the entire production. The suggestion that Suffolk go and do our "work" for us, does not solve the problem, because then they would have access to lots of documents, almost 400,000 pages worth, that relate only to their claims into which discovery has been stayed. It's simply unreasonable and unduly burdensome for them to require Schering to sift through hundreds of thousands of pages of documents to find a few that may or may not be relevant to Suffolk's claims. In other words, the burden that Schering would have to bear is grossly disproportionate to the value that Suffolk would gain from some few potentially relevant documents. The discovery here violates Judge Saris' order because the claims to which it is directed, the claims against Warrick have been stayed and are not subject to discovery at this time, regardless of to whom the request might now only be made.

THE COURT: Why should I grant this with the stay in place?

MS. CICALA: The stay is against, is at to Warrick. I

absolutely agree. We don't seek any Warrick documents. We don't seek any deposition testimony from any Warrick witnesses. We seek documents produced in Texas by Schering, which exist. We seek Schering deposition transcripts, which exist. The Texas AG has those documents identified as Schering documents and those transcripts identified as Schering witnesses. I'm not looking for anything that's stamped with a Warrick bates number at this time. I'm talking about Schering documents and Schering witnesses. So, in that regard, this in no way violates Judge Saris' order. The issue devolves to burden and we can relieve them of the burden by receiving only that which is stamped Schering-Plough and only for witnesses that were produced by Schering-Plough.

MR. CHRISTOFFERSON: Your Honor, if I may respond just briefly? I think again counsel is missing the point. It, it doesn't matter to whom, you know, whether Schering as Schering produced the documents. The documents that Schering produced overwhelming related to Warrick and Warrick's products. You would have to, she would have to then figure out which of those documents were actually relevant to their claims, and according to the, the information that you received from local counsel, those documents are minimal, minimal and it would only be a handful. So whether Schering is required to go through and wade through and find a handful of documents or someone else, I guess the, the attorney general would find

documents and then, you know, send them back to Suffolk. 1 2 Either way, it's going to require an amazing amount of effort that is frankly disproportionate to the value. 3 4 MR. DeMARCO: Your Honor--5 THE COURT: Mr. DeMarco? 6 MR. DeMARCO: -- just briefly. There's another feature to this that my colleague, Mr. Muchlberger would like 7 to discuss with respect to other defendant in this aspect of 8 9 discovery. 10 MR. MUEHLBERGER: Your Honor, very briefly, this is 11 the first I've heard about the, possibly the County of Suffolk 12 signing on to the Texas Attorney General protective order. But 13 there are witnesses in that case, for instance plaintiffs' expert in the MDL, Dr. Schondlemyer, as I understand it was 14 15 also an expert witness who rendered a report and I understand 16 also testified in deposition in the Texas AG case, which we have not been privy to and not been allowed to see because of 17 the Texas AG order in place, and so what I simply raise, to the 18 extent the Court is inclined to consider to allow the County of 19 20 Suffolk to sign on the Texas Attorney General protective order, defendants be allowed to consider that issue and perhaps file 21 something on the record to protect their interest and make sure 22 everybody is on the same playing field. 23 24 THE COURT: All right. I'll take a brief recess, come 25 back at quarter of twelve. Maryann V. Young Certified Court Transcriber

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1 (Recess, reconvene 11:51:16 a.m.) 2 (Court called into session) 3 THE COURT: All right, please be seated. All right. On docket entry No. 1175, the motion is allowed subject to the 4 enforcement of the confidentiality order. I'd like to set a 5 deadline, so tell me what you think is a reasonable time for 6 7 production. · 8 MR. McGINTY: Your Honor, I would suggest that that deadline should be 90 to 120 days. These documents by and large 9 are located in Sacramento. They will have to be reviewed. 10 They will have to be vetted for privilege, and it's going to 11 take some time to do that. In addition, many of these . 12 documents are in electronic format and, as it stands right now, 13 I'm unaware of what, if any, systems are in place in order to 14 access some of those documents. So we should have a 15 significant amount of time. 16 17 THE COURT: Well, I could give you 90 days, but what about phasing it as things become available? 18 19 MR. McGINTY: Your Honor, we have no objection to. 20 that, and as a matter of fact, in the productions that have been taking place at this point, we have been producing on a 21 rolling basis that by agreement with Mr. Mangi's office. So, I 22 would not object to that. 23 24 THE COURT: Okay. 25 MR. MANGI: May I be heard, your Honor? Maryann V. Young Certified Court Transcriber

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	1	the two other components of this? The second component is
	2	claims data. Health Net has represented to us in numerous
	3	letters that are appended to our motion they can produce claims
	4	data within six to eight weeks of start. Given that summary
	5	judgment is, is fast up and coming in this case, we would
	6	request that they be held to that schedule. And the third
	7	component of it, are these additional documents. Again your
	8	Honor, these are very specific documents. They won't be more
	9	than that high. There are no privilege issues. Most of them
1	10 ;	are just contracts. Ninety days, we would submit, is entirely
1	1	unrealistic and we would submit that certainly the un-redacted
13	2 p	production in 14 days, original
13		THE COURT: All right, un-redacted production, 14
14	l da	ays.
15		MR. MANGI: The claims data within, they ask for six
16	to	eight weeks, we'll say eight weeks is fine.
17		THE COURT: All right.
18		MR. MANGI: And the additional documents
19		THE COURT: So, six to eight weeks, so will give you
20	the	60 days on that.
21		MR. MANGI: And these additional documents, your
22	Hon	or, which is again as I mentioned, just a handful, we would
23	aug	gest those could be produced within a month. I mean, the
24	subj	Doena has been out there since November or 03.
25		THE COURT: All right, within 30 days.
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	1	MR. McGINTY: Your Honor, if I may. The	39
	2	representation that was previously made to Mr. Mangi's office	
	3	was that it would, it would take eight weeks after we had	
	4	systems in place in order to locate and access the documents.	
	5	Eight weeks is two, is two months. It's 60 days essentially.	
	6	would request that the Court stand upon the original intent of	
	7	90 days because it's going to take	
	8	90 days because it's going to take us eight weeks after we get	
	9	the systems in place and, and there's an, an unknown amount of	
1		time to get that done. I think 90 days is a much more	
	1	reasonable estimate for, for producing	
1:		THE COURT: For final completion.	
13	- !	MR. McGINTY: Yes, your Honor.	
		THE COURT: But phased in as we've said here today.	
14		MR. MANGI: Your Honor, on claims data, we got claims	
15	da	ta from other defendants within four days, within five days.	
16	T	is, this eight weeks is outlandish to begin with, but that's	
17	th	e maximum we can work with to be able to use this data for	
18	Bu	manary judgment.	
19		THE COURT: Yes, I mean I had, haven't thought of the	
20	aur	mmary judgment issue since I'm not dealing with that so, I'm	
21	inc	lined to say 60 not 80, not 90.	
22		MR. McGINTY: Your Honor, may I inquire because I am	
23	una	ware. When is the summary judgment motion scheduled to be	
24	hea:	rd?	
25		THE COURT: Well, to be heard, I don't know.	
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	1	MR. McGINTY: When is it scheduled to be briefed?
	2	MR. MANGI: Your Honor, I believe summary judgment is
•	3	in, is in May. Is that correct?
	4	UNIDENTIFIED: Yes.
	5	THE COURT: Well
	6	MR. MANGI: Your Honor, plus on, on the other claims data
	8	THE COURT: You know, at the end of the 60 days, 1f
	9	it's not done, we'll deal with it. But let's, let's shoot for
1	0	60, rather than 90.
1	1	MR. MANGI: Your Honor, the, the only remaining issue
1:	2 0	n, there was one minor lingering issue which is that of Health
13	N	et has put these water marks on their documents. They're
14		Epressly forbidden in CMO 10 mb.
15	62	eplicitly forbade them. We told them that. They still did
16	it	. We ask for clarification on that matter also. It's in our
17	pr	oposed order.
18		MR. McGINTY: Your Honor, there are water marks on
19	the	documents. I've seen every one of them. Not one of them
20	abs	scures text. They are a gray background, rather than an
21	ove	rlay. I'm personally unaware of what Judge Saris has
22	ord	ered.
23		THE COURT: Are those was
24	docu	THE COURT: Are these watermarks already on the unenta?
25		
		MR. McGINTY: They are already on the documents that
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	I have already been produced.
	2 MR. MANGI: Your Honor, they're, they're highly
	3 confidential 1456, all over the page. They can just be put on
•	the bottom right like every other document in the case.
	MR. McGINTY: They, they are, they are again, your
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7	these. They, they are not all over the page. They are in the
8	center. They are a gray background. They do not obscure any
9	text.
10	THE COURT: Well, if they obscure something, then you
11	have to produce it a second time in a non-obscure form.
12	MR. MANGI: Your Honor, counsel's point is that they
13	are in grayscale. The color of grayscale varies by the
.14	photocopy. Judge Saris said put them where, outside the text.
15	THE COURT: You know, I don't want to deal with this.
16	Work it out.
17	MR. MANGI: Your Honor
18	THE COURT: Work it out. Get together. Work it out
19	so everybody can read everything.
20	MR. MANGI: Thank you, your Honor.
21	MR. McGINTY: Your Honor, for my edification, I
22	perhaps didn't make my notes as as completely clear as they
23	should be. May I ask if the Court would summarize what the
	order, what the order is?
25	THE COURT: Get a copy of the transcript.
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	1	MR. McGINTY: Is there one, is there a trans
	2	THE COURT: Well, they'll have to be prepared.
	3	MR. MANGI: I have good notes. I'll be happy to
	4	discuss
	5	THE COURT: Okay, outline how you believe
	6	MR. MANGI: Absolutely.
	7	THE COURT: I've stated.
	8	MR. MANGI: Your Honor, the production, the documents
•	9 t	hat have already been produced, your Honor has said that they
1	0 8	hould be produced in their un-redacted form, presumably
ĭ	1 1	acluding missing pages, within 14 days.
13		THE COURT: Slow, slow down so that he can take it
13	do	wn.
14		MR. McGINTY: A little slower, Adil, please.
15		MR. MANGI: Oh, I apologize.
16		THE COURT: Wait, let him get this
17		MR. McGINTY: I, I got that.
18		THE COURT: You got that.
19		MR. McGINTY: But a little slower next time.
20		MR. MANGI: I personally wrote a big 14. The, the
21	addi	itional documents that are identified in our October 15,
22	2004	letter, which follow depositions, your Honor has ordered
23	the	production of those documents within 30 days. And the
24	prod	uction of claims data your Honor
25	days.	uction of claims data, your Honor has ordered within 60
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1		Maryana V Vacana

THE COURT: Clear enough? 2 MR. McGINTY: Yes, your Honor, simply that that 60 days subject to reevaluation depending on what the technical 3 4 issues are. 5 THE COURT: I'll listen to you. You know, you get to 6 that point, you file a motion, I'll hear you. 7 MR. McGINTY: Okay. 8 THE COURT: But, you know, always try and talk with each other and see if you can try and work things out, and, you 9 know, as to the watermarks, see if you can work this issue out. 10 11 I mean this is--12 MR. McGINTY: We, we do speak to each other, your Honor, regularly. I'm sure that as reasonable people, we can 13 14 resolve that. 15 THE COURT: All right, as to docket entry No. 1189, the motion is denied. I'm afraid you are bound by what liaison 16 17 counsel has done in the past, and I think you have to talk to liaison counsel and make that clear. 18 19 As to 1300, it's denied without prejudice at this time, having heard from Mr. DeMarco's co-counsel. I'll give 20 everybody else 14 days to weigh in on this if they want to file 21 22 anything. 23 MS. CICALA: Thank you, your Honor. 24 THE COURT: All right, and then when you, when we get everything, we can set up another hearing date 25 Maryann V. Young Certified Court Transcriber (508) 384-2803

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                    MS. CICALA: Thank you.
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                    MR. CHRISTOFFERSON: Your Honor, just a quick point
     3
         of clarification, are you inviting further submissions by, by
         Schering & Suffolk or just, you know, other defendants?
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                   THE COURT: Well, you've, did, I mean, did you really
        get much of chance to respond?
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     7
                  MR. CHRISTOFFERSON: We, we did file--
    8
                  THE COURT: You're satisfied.
                                                   I mean--
    9
                  MR. CHRISTOFFERSON: Okay. Thank you, your Honor.
   10
                  THE COURT: If anybody else wants to respond, only
       because it was just yesterday. Okay.
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CERTIFICATION

I, Maryann V. Young, court approved transcriber, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official digital sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

Maryann V. Young

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March 6, 2005

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